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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. ADAM has been appointed MANAGER of our Hongkong Branch Office.
Mr. H. ADAM Signs our Firm per Procuration.
CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK-COMPAGNIE,
Head Office, Hamburg.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

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Hongkong, 1st September, 1910.

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MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, June 15th, 1911, at St. Mary's,
Bryanston Square, London, W., GEORGE
DUNCAN RALPH, eldest son of the late Captain
COLIN BLACK, of Oban, Argyllshire, and
Mrs. BLACK, to ANNA LILIAN, only daughter
of the late Mr. MAURICE LANGSTEIN and Mrs.
LANGSTEIN, of 11, Bryanston Street, Portman
Square, London, W.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEZ ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 20th, 1911.

A little controversy on the subject of "expulsion orders and the criminal classes" which has been proceeding in the columns of the N. C. Daily News is not without interest to Hongkong. The opinion was expressed by a correspondent that the increase of crime noticeable in Shanghai is the result of the leniency of the punishments ordered by the Mixed Court. Formerly hardened criminals were much more severely punished than they are now, and the bamboo was a great factor in inspiring fear among the criminal classes and thus conducing to their observance of law and order in the Settlement. But in recent years this form of punishment has been abolished, apparently in consequence of representations made from some foreign quarter, and the increase of crime of which complaint is now made is attributed to the growing leniency of the punishment inflicted. One correspondent has held up for emulation the practice in the Straits Settlements, where Chinese criminals who persist in returning to the Colony after expulsion are invariably sentenced to imprisonment for life. It is frequently said of criminals who return again and again from banishment that the goal is probably the only home these offenders have, and that, being banished

from the Colony after serving a sentence in goal, they quickly become homesick. But we do not suppose that they are so fond of the "home" as to run the risk of being sentenced to reside there for the rest of their lives. Indeed, we can be quite sure that the practice of the Courts in the Straits serves effectually to keep permanently beyond the limits of the Colony all but a very small percentage of those who have once been banished; otherwise, we should expect to hear that the goals of the Straits were overcrowded with such prisoners. We emphatically do not advocate life sentences in Hongkong in such cases, but this correspondence in our Shanghai contemporary suggests to us that attention might well be drawn to the fact that our Hongkong Courts are also showing a tendency to deal more leniently than formerly with such offenders. The sentence in such cases used to be, almost invariably, one of twelve months, with six hours in the stocks; now it is usually six months with four hours in the stocks. What the effect of this change has been on the criminal statistics of the Colony perhaps it is too early yet to determine, but glancing through the Report of the Captain Superintendent of Police for 1910, we note that 215 persons were identified by finger impressions as having previous convictions against them (25 more than in 1909), and that 131 identifications were of criminals who had returned from banishment. Some little time ago in the Legislative Council H.E. The Governor quoted the Captain Superintendent of Police as authority for the statement that long terms of imprisonment were more effective than short terms in checking crime in the Colony, and in view of this statement in the Police Report for the year 1910 that 131 prisoners against whom previous convictions were recorded had returned from banishment, the advisability of dealing more severely with the worst offenders would seem to be worth considering, more especially as the criminal statistics for last year show an increase of 263 in serious offences as compared with the statistics for the previous year. We do not forget that the whole question of the growing prevalence of serious crime has recently engaged the attention of the Government and that an arrangement has been made with the Canton authorities securing their co-operation in the effort to check it. That arrangement, we presume, is now in force, and it is to be hoped that when the criminal statistics for the year are compiled for publication it will be seen that these efforts have been attended with markedly satisfactory results.

The cable lines to Tokyo and Yokohama are interrupted.

Immigration Customs, and Miss Juliet Bredon was quietly solemnized at Peking on June 3rd.

The police have been notified by the tenant of No. 10, Morrison Hill Gap, that someone stole from the house an American-made gold watch valued at \$80.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. Hazeland sentenced a Chinese to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment.

Mr. H. E. Dunipon, of the Takoo Dockyard, Hongkong, has been appointed to take charge of the Bangkok branch of Messrs. Howarth, Erskine & Co., Ltd.

A Chinese named Harry Ching has reported to the police that while standing outside a photographer's shop in Queen's Road someone extracted \$20 from his pocket.

In the 48 hours ended at noon yesterday seven cases of plague were notified, bringing up the total for the year to 143. Of the 141 cases reported up to Saturday last 117 had proved fatal.

Mr. Jack Ross, advance representative of Byssack's Hippodrome and Circus, arrived in the Colony yesterday, and is making arrangements for opening the Circus here for a season.

The following typhoon warning, despatched from the Manila Observatory at 6.15 p.m., was received at the American Consulate General last night:—Depression over northern part of China Sea.

The Cotton Yarn Guild of Shanghai, which comprises some 120 local firms, has entered into the occupation of new premises at 27, Elgin Road, which have been built at a cost of Tls. 60,000.

A Hankow telegram says that the laying of the much-talked-of Chinohow-Tsitsihar Railway has been divided upon. The materials for the construction of the said Railway are to be supplied by the Hanyang Steel Works.

The change of quarters by the Postal Department was apparently not known to a large section of the community. Many Chinese found their way to the old office and had to puzzle through the notices before they learned where to proceed.

Lieutenant H. Butterworth, E.N., who is well-known in Hongkong, where he was until recently King's Harbour Master, has been placed on the retired list with permission to assume the rank of commander, to date May 22.

An intimation has been received by the Japanese Government to the effect that the sweet-pea has been chosen as the official flower for the Coronation of his Majesty King George on the 22nd instant.

The waterworks and electric light company at Newchwang has been taken over by the South Manchurian Railway Company. The company was formed in 1906 with joint Japanese and Chinese capital of 2,000,000 yen, of which 1,000,000 yen is paid up.

Viscount Mishima Yataro, a director of the Specie Bank, has been elected President of the Bank, vice Baron Takahashi, who has been appointed Governor of the Bank of Japan. Mr. Inouye, a director of the Specie Bank, has been appointed Vice-President.

A Vladivostok message states that the time allowed for the Koreans in Vladivostok to withdraw from the port expired on the 29th ultimo. The houses of the Koreans who failed to leave during the time allowed have been pulled down and burnt by the police and troops.

It is rumored that a naval station will be established in the Bonin Islands and that the Matsuyama is now engaged in a survey of the islands for the purpose, says the Nagasaki Press. Vice-Admiral Saito, Minister of the Navy, and Vice-Admiral Uryu, Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, visited the Bonin Islands in April.

Two soldiers awakened at three o'clock in Victoria Barracks yesterday morning, and found a Chinese rifling their pockets. The intruder was seized and placed in the detention room until six o'clock, when he was to be handed over to the police. At five o'clock the prisoner was found hanging from a beam, and when cut down life was extinct. He had hanged himself with a punkah rope.

With the sole object, as it declares, of encouraging and popularizing the art of aviation, the enterprising *Kuwanika Shimbun* of Tokyo has announced a novel object in the shape of competitive aviation meets across Tokyo Bay to the coast of Chiba, offering a prize of 10,000 yen to the test flyer. The contests are to extend from June till November this year, and to be held once in every month, that is, on the 1st Sunday.

Captain Kato and Captain Kuigi Ide, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, visited Miss Agnes Weston at the Royal Sailors' Rest at Portsmouth last month and handed to her a gift of \$50 sent as a personal present by Admiral Baron Saito, the Japanese Minister of Marine at Tokyo, in recognition of the kindness and welcome extended to sailors of the Japanese Imperial Navy. A room in the Rest has been set apart, and in this will be placed a brass plate bearing an inscription recording the gift.

A quantity of interesting information regarding the Trans-Siberian Railway and the development there in progress appears in the Berlin *Export*. It appears that the journey from Moscow to Vladivostok (5,500 miles) has this year been already shortened by five hours—it now takes exactly 9 days and 12 hours—a journey about a day quicker than in 1910, whilst by the end of 1912 the journey from London, Paris, or Berlin to Tokyo should be shortened by two to three days. The distance to Peking, 7,500 miles via Harbin and Minkden, which to-day involves fourteen days' travel, would then take barely twelve days. And should the project eventually for the joining up of the Baikal Railway with the Peking-Kalgan line, by way of Khabulka and Urga, this would decrease the distance from Paris to Peking to some 5,000 miles, whereby the journey could be made in eight days.

THE CORONATION CELEBRATION.

With to-day's issue we are distributing a plan of the arrangements made at the Public Gardens in connection with H.E. The Governor's reception on Thursday evening. It is indicated on the plan that chairs will pass through the main gates to the porch of Government House, and as the chairs are vacated, the bearers will take them along the pathway indicated on the plan to the eastern side and into Garden Road. His Excellency's guests after being received will pass through the House and proceed by the pathway indicated on the west into the Public Gardens.

THE TIGER REDIVIVUS.

Apparently we have not yet heard the last of the tiger or the wild animal which has been committing depredations in the outlying parts of the Colony and the New Territory. Though nothing has been reported of late concerning the doings of the unwelcome visitor, it now appears that he has been fairly active since he was at Stanley and in the neighbourhood of Shaukiwan. Information is now reaching us that a wild animal has been committing extensive depredation among cattle in Lantau Island. We seem to have found his way to Min Wai, near Silver Bay, and there he killed two cattle. From there he proceeded round the south side of the island, visiting practically every village until he reached Shek Peak, where he killed a couple of bullocks. Thence he continued round the North side of the island and got to the village next to Tai O police station and killed some cattle. Depredations were also reported from Tung Chung. In all about 20 cattle have been destroyed on Lantau by this animal.

The villagers are offering large rewards for the destruction of the animal, some villages offering as much as \$50. Several of the police have visited the villages on the island and examined the animals. In most cases the hind quarters of the beasts had been devoured. The animal has not been seen at close quarters, but the traces suggest a tiger or leopard or some quadruped of this species.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, June 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS FERGUSON).

DISOBEDIENCE A BANISHMENT ORDER.

Leung So was charged with having disobeyed a banishment order. The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. Bowley, prosecuted, prisoner being undefended.

Prisoner, when asked to plead, admitted that his name was Leung So and that he was banished in 1905.

Mr. Alabaster—That is his main defence. He says he was banished in 1905 and that that order has expired. We say he was banished in 1907.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. H. Hunter (foreman), W. A. H. Otto, P. O. Peoster, J. A. Schluter, F. Soutar, J. B. Scott and J. Reid.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the defendant had been banished from the Colony in September, 1907, and had been found in the Colony this month.

After hearing the evidence and examining the finger print records the jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship passed sentence of 12 months' hard labour.

Prisoner—I think your Lordship had better add to that and hang me.

His Lordship—Take him away.

THE ODDMAN THEFT.

Hui Wing Wah and Kwong Sam were charged with breaking into the godown of Leung Fuk Cho in Wing Wo Street last month and stealing various goods to the value of \$1,555.

Mr. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Bowley, appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon, appeared for the first prisoner.

The same jury which heard the previous case was empanelled.

Mr. Alabaster said the prisoners were charged with breaking into a godown. Though they opened the godown with a key that was sufficient for unlawful breaking. The first prisoner on May 21st borrowed a godown and with the second defendant engaged coolies and removed a quantity of goods from a godown which had been inspected at 4.30 that afternoon. Having removed the goods to the borrowed godown, they commenced to unpack them, but were caught in this operation and arrested.

Evidence was then called.

Prisoners were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each with hard labour.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GONPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

ENTICING A CHILD.

Chan U and Wong U pleaded not guilty to a charge of enticing a child under 14 years of age with intent to deprive his guardian of his possession. Mr. Eldon Eotter, instructed by Mr. Denys, conducted the case for the prosecution.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. G. Citea (foreman), W. Taylor, A. Lopes, J. Olson, D. Bunajala, G. M. Gattieres and C. N. Mushoff.

Mr. Potter said that the child was 15 years of age according to Chinese reckoning, but according to English reckoning he was under 14 years of age, so that the Ordinance applied. The child lived with his guardian, a widow woman, at 15, Centre Street. On the morning of May 17th the two prisoners met the boy in the street early in the morning, and took him to a tea shop, where they told him stories of Macao and the prospects of making money by selling songs there. They persuaded him to go on board the *Hung Lee*, which was to leave at 7.15 that morning. In the meantime the widow, missing the boy, made a complaint to the police. A visit was made to the *Hung Lee*, where the boy was found along with the two prisoners. The jury found them guilty and they were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

Wong Fuk On and Yuen Yik were convicted of attempting an armed robbery at Mongkok last month and sentenced to four years' imprisonment each. It was stated that they went upstairs to a certain house and demanded admittance, but the woman refused to open the door. However, they lay down and waited outside, and when the man came out a few minutes later they caught her. She called to her mistress to blow the police whistle. This was done, and the men ran off. In the street they were stopped by Chinese detectives, who found on them knives and other articles apparently intended for robbery.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Shan Chong was charged with obtaining money by false pretences. It was alleged that prisoner and another man offered complainant a tenth share in a tea house, the value of which was \$800. He paid the money but obtained no receipt for it. After the money was handed over, the defendant disappeared. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

NO CASE.

Chan Sang was indicted on a charge of kidnapping, but after hearing the story for the prosecution his Lordship stopped the case with the remark that there was no evidence.

For stealing 49lbs. of flour from the Army Service Corps, Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday sentenced a coolie to three weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Monday, June 19th.

BEFORE COMMANDER C. W. BECKWITH, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

DISREGARDING THE RULES OF THE ROAD.

Mr. A. E. Davey, boarding officer, proceeded against the master of the licensed steam launch *Hung On* for disregarding the rules of the road in the waters of the Colony on the 15th instant.

Prosecutor stated that on the date mentioned he was leaving Yumati pier and steaming towards the south entrance of the Mongkoktsoi harbour of refuge when he saw the defendant's launch approaching from the south at a high rate of speed. Seeing that there was a risk of collision he blew one long blast. The *Hung On* ported towards a group of piles, but still kept full speed on. Witness saw that there was a collision imminent, so went full-speed astern, and the *Hung On* passed the Harbour Office launch within five yards. It was only the fact of his going astern in time that saved the Harbour Office launch being cut in two.

His Worship found that the defendant was navigating his launch in a dangerous manner by going at a high rate of speed, and that he made no attempt to stop his engines until the Harbour Office launch had gone astern. As there was no previous conviction recorded against the defendant his Worship imposed a fine of \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

AN EXAMPLE.

Constable Wilson proceeded against San Tai, the master of a licensed cargo boat, for making his vessel fast to the s.s. *Choshun Maru* while that steamer was under way.

The constable gave evidence as to observing the defendant make fast while the *Choshun Maru* was under way. A man passed from the cargo boat to the steamer, after which the defendant let go. Witness chased him, and when he asked defendant why he had done this, the latter denied doing it.

His Worship, after hearing further evidence, said he found the charge against the defendant proved, and as the practice of making fast to steamers under way and passing runners on board had become a nuisance to the port, he proposed to deal with the defendant as an example to others. Defendant would be imprisoned with hard labour for two months.

LOCAL SPORT.

POLO.

The final for the quarterly polo cup will be played on the polo ground at Causeway Bay tomorrow afternoon, starting at 5.30 o'clock. The finalists are the K.O.Y.L.I. and the Polo Club, and the teams are as follows:—

K.O.Y.L.I. CLUB.
Major Withycombe Mr. C. H. Ross
Captain Mallinson Mr. Lawder
Captain Agg Mr. Aston

BOXING.

KENNY V. CARLSON.

Fortwo nights more Roy Kenny will continue his training at the V.R.C. Gymnasium, and then he will take the customary day off before the fight. Carlson will arrive by the *Yungking* this morning. All is in readiness at the Belle View Stadium, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance to witness the fight for the championship of the Orient. Roy Kenny's record shows that three and a half years ago he entered the ring as a novice. Since 1908 he has fought 22 fights, of which he has won 15, drawn four and lost three. His last fight with Jack Ryan at Brooklyn is the only one in which he suffered to any great extent. That was in the days of his novitiate. His experience on this occasion would have deterred many a budding pugilist from taking a second chance in the ring. But not so with Kenny. Sore from the treatment he received from experienced hands, he determined to acquire a better knowledge of the art of self-defence, and has continued to improve from that time. His record shows the success he has achieved, and in not one fight has he been knocked out.

INSURANCE COMPANY RUMOURS.

UNION MARINE SHARES BOUGHT.

Rumours were again current in Liverpool yesterday (May 30th) that negotiations were proceeding for the absorption of the Union Marine Insurance Company by one of the largest companies. There has this week been very active dealings in Union Marine shares in Liverpool at about 83. An official statement is expected in a few days' time.—*The Times*.

BOOM IN SHIPBUILDING.

PROSPERITY ON THE TYNE.

There is a remarkable boom in the shipbuilding trade at Newcastle and on the Tyne generally, says a London paper of the 20th ult. The whole of the 16 berths at Swan & Hunter's Wallsend yard are now occupied, and half a dozen further new orders are waiting their turn to be executed. Five thousand men and boys are engaged in the one yard alone.

The new Midway floating dock for the Government, 701 feet long by 165 feet beam, is capable of lifting 23,000 tons. It is nearly double the beam of the *Mauretania*, and covers two and a half acres. It will be the biggest Admiralty dock built, and will have to be launched in two sections, and bolted together in the river afterwards.

Altogether there are three docks under construction in the Tyne for the Government. Two liners are being built for German firms, and various orders are waiting their turn to be placed—so that the present prosperity will more than last the year out.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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DAILY PRESS."]

ASSASSINATION IN INDIA.

LONDON, June 19th.

Mr. Ashe, the Collector at Tinnevely, has been shot dead by a Brahmin attorney.

The murderer committed suicide. A native police detective was also shot dead near Calcutta yesterday.

INTERNATIONAL STRIKE OF SEAMEN.

LONDON, June 19th.

The seamen's leaders state that 5,000 men are affected by the strike, but they feel confident that all these will be shipped by the 21st instant with increased wages, as hitherto Union rates have been granted by numerous steamers.

On the contrary, the Shipping Federation declare that they are able to supply crews where needed.

[FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS."]

UNIONIST ORGANIZATION.

London, June 14th.

The committee appointed to consider the organization of the Unionist party has completed its labours.

It is understood that it recommends that the prominent Tariff Reformer, Mr. A. H. D. Ramsey-Steel-Maitland, M.P. for Birmingham E., should be chief organizer, and that Lord Balcarras should be Chief Whip, replacing Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, who will become the treasurer of the party.

JAPANESE IN BRITISH DOCKYARDS.

Sir Reginald Pole-Carew (U. Bodmin) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty recently in the House of Commons, whether in 1910 instructions were sent to the dockyard authorities to show the Japanese Commissioners everything in our dockyards which they might wish to see. Mr. Lambart (Civil Lord to the Admiralty)—The instructions as to what is to be shown to foreign officers are necessarily confidential, and it would not be in the public interest to publish them.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson (U. Down, North)—Are reciprocal advantages obtained by British representatives visiting Japanese dockyards? Mr. Lambart—I think the hon. member had better ask the Admiralty.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

In the House of Commons on the 29th ult., Dr. Chapple (Stirlingshire, Min.) asked the Prime Minister whether the extinction of the opium trade with China was to be brought to an end within two years, as the result of a new agreement between Great Britain and China.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (who replied)—The stipulation in the agreement recently concluded between His Majesty's Government and China bearing on the extinction of the Indian opium traffic is to the following effect:—"The export of opium from India to China shall cease in less than seven years if clear proof is given to the satisfaction of the British Minister at Peking of the complete absence of production of native opium in China." The proper active reduction in the quantity of opium exported year by year to China will bring the trade to a close in 1917. It is within the power of China to expedite that event on fulfilment of the specified condition.

Mr. Ashley (Lancashire N., Blackpool, Opp.)—Will the hon. gentleman tell the House if he is going to make up this loss of revenue to the Indian taxpayer?

Mr. McKinnon Wood—No loss of revenue has taken place. So far India has had a larger revenue than before.

Mr. Ashley—Does the hon. gentleman deny that there will be a loss of revenue?

Mr. McKinnon Wood—Certainly there will be a loss when the importation ceases.

THE GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

RENEWED DEMAND FOR LARGE CRUISERS.

The annual meeting of the German Navy League, which was held at Nuremberg on the 28th ult., resolved itself into a demonstration in favour of the addition of one large cruiser more a year from 1912 onwards than is included in the programme of construction as provisionally fixed and commonly understood. According to the published scheme, for the years from 1912 up to 1917 the programme of capital ship construction would be one battleship and one large cruiser, as compared with three battleships and one large cruiser in the present and in preceding financial years. The Navy League says that the programme from 1912 onwards ought to be one battleship and two large cruisers, and the fulfilment of this demand is independent of any question of future amendments of the German Navy Law. It is a question of interpretation of the law. The Navy League maintains that the law is not being carried out, inasmuch as especially the list of cruisers contains not only obsolete ships, but ships which have been applied to educational and other purposes, and would not be available for war.

The speech of the president, Grand Admiral von Köster, was devoted almost entirely to the cruiser question, and the meeting unanimously adopted a "proclamation" to the effect already described. The proclamation will be transmitted to the Imperial Chancellor, to the Secretary of State for the Imperial Navy, and to the Federal Government. The German naval authorities have never given any public expression of opinion concerning the justice of the demand put forward by the Navy League.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE CORONATION.

London, May 31st.

The great question of the hour is—how to get a seat in Whitehall on Coronation Day for anything under six guineas. After that there are minor questions of the permission to be taken with you to the fifteen inches of board or so on which three or four hours have to be spent before the Royal progress is made. Altogether, those who witness that first day's procession will earn their payment by the sweat of their brow and the famine that will possess them unless they are good at commissariat organization. Of course there are buildings in Pall Mall where you can take a good seat and have a substantial lunch thrown in for fifteen guineas or so, and if you want a seat at that price "delays are dangerous." The day after, when the long procession takes place through the city, there will be no such rush. Seats are rather dragging for that day, owing to the length of the route—some seven miles—and the memory that on the Queen's diamond jubilee procession it was possible on the morning of the day to get a fair seat for a nimbler crowd. But that will be a notable procession too, with fully sixty thousand troops in the streets. What space there is anywhere is now under wood, and the visitor to Parliament Square may see strange sights, for scaffolding has been built round the statues to protect them from the surrounding grand-stands, and at the present stage of erection Palmerston and Disraeli seem hanging in the air from a special tribune erected for the occasion.

One of the main features of the Coronation that will be noted afterwards, in my opinion, will be the imprint of the Queen's will over the arrangements. Not only has she set a firm example in the way of reasonable dress, with a stern rebuke to the wearers of monstrously like hobbles and ridiculous hats, but she has issued an announcement that only porpoises and those who have to take an official part in the Abbey ceremony need wear Court dress—others, such as the wives of Labour members, may feel quite right if they go in their best gown and a mantle over their heads.

THE HORSE-BUS AND THE CORONATION.

Even the poor old horse-bus is coming out again for the Coronation under new conditions. They are to be commissioned for sight-seeing purposes, and parties of Colonial or American visitors will be able to hire one for £5 a day and so drive about just where they like. Char-a-bancs will also run people round for so much an hour, but with them single travellers will be able to get up for a ride, while the horse-bus will be run on the dignity of the private party only. There are, as a matter of fact, a few horse-buses still taking a regular route through the city, and I hear they will not be taken off so long as they manage to get along with a profit at all.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The town is certainly full of visitors from the East and from every part of the Empire. Many are attracted by the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, though that body seems bent on skirting round most questions and avoiding delicate subjects. Whether any great result will come it is still too early to say, in spite of the eloquent appeal of Sir Joseph Ward for a Federal Council and federal defence. But a little advance may be made on the declaration of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt, that he is prepared with his Parliamentary and Permanent Under-Secretaries to join the High Commissioners in forming a new consultative and advisory body. This would be practically a Standing Committee of the Imperial Conference. At any rate, modest though the proposal is, it would afford a useful medium for the exchange of views and information, and would help to keep the Government in closer touch with the Ministers of the Dominions overseas, without interfering with their individual freedom in any way.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Sir John Anderson, Governor of the Straits Settlements, is combining a good deal of business with his pleasure, for he is in frequent consultation with the Colonial Office and similar bodies on the shipping rings and other questions affecting the Far East. Before many weeks he will have a chance of seeing a good bit of his colony in London, for the Malayan exhibit at the forthcoming Rubber Exhibition, of which your former Governor, Sir Henry Blake, is president, will be one of the best. An innovation will be introduced to this exhibition that the various countries exhibiting will entertain guests on special days and will help to give publicity to the resources of their territories with the aid of prominent men, well informed on the lore of "furrin parts." The Federated Malay States' day is on the 28th June.

A VETERAN BURMAH MISSIONARY.

It takes a great deal to tire some of the "old ones." Indeed, I cannot help remarking very often how much more "alive" a good many hoary-headed men are than the younger generation. Take the case of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Marks, superintendent of the S. P. C. missions in Burma. He is 79 in June, yet he plans to return to his Eastern labours in October. Three times the doctors have given him up and told him he would die, but still the will keeps the body going, and apparently he is hale and hearty. To an interviewer the other day he said: "I was the guest of the King of Burma for five years and lived in the palace at Mandalay. Sir John Lawrence, who was then Governor of India, objected to my going, as he thought it was a trap on the part of the King, and that I should never leave Mandalay alive. However, I was willing to

take the risk, and he gave me 500 rupees towards my expenses. The King received me with wonderful kindness and pompous ceremony, and not only gave me permission to preach, but actually built a fine church at his own expense, entirely of teak, and an exact replica of St. Mary's, Cambridge. When I told him I could not get financial help from England, he said, 'I am King, and will accept money from no one.' The only gift he allowed in the church was a marble font from Queen Victoria. This church is now the cathedral church of Upper Burma. When I went out in 1859 the province was divided into two parts by an imaginary line. On one side was British Burma and on the other Upper Burma. On one side the country was seething with treachery, cruelty and oppression. On the other there was peace, prosperity and comfort. Since the annexation the former province has become one of the safest and most prosperous provinces in the Empire. I am as safe there as if I were in Croydon. The story of my life? Oh, I shall not write that till I get old!"

PERSONALIA.

Mr. James Call, formerly of Shanghai, and lately of the Stock Exchange, died suddenly in London the other day of heart cramp, at the age of 75.

Libel and slander actions are as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa nowadays, but not all are settled so readily as that brought by Mr. William Kewick, M.P., the well-known member for Epsom, and an Eastern authority, against a weekly journal called *The Looking Glass*. The editor, Mr. W. de W. Fenton, issued an article reflecting upon Mr. Kewick as a business man, as a member of Parliament, and as Deputy Lieutenant for the county. The paper settled the action with apologies and paid £1,000 damages and costs.

INTERESTING TO MARKSMEN.

I have just seen a demonstration that may interest your rifle experts. It is an invention made by an Australian electrical engineer, Mr. Sydney A. M. Rose, and its name is the "Rox" Automatic Recording Target. It is very simple, portable—about the size of a typewriter—and is worked by three wires only. There is no need for markers and no need for telescopes. When a marksman fires, he turns to an indicator at his side, which flashes to him automatically from the target the exact position of the shot he has made, or, if he has missed, he will find out just in what direction he went astray. It was a fascinating demonstration, and proved to the satisfaction of experts from many lands all that was claimed for it. Among others I understand the experts of Japan are keenly interested and will probably introduce it to their army as soon as it can be arranged. I hear that a private company is to run it, backed by some of the most aristocratic names in England. It is so simple and makes shooting so little of a "fog" that it is not surprising that enquiries are coming in from all parts of the world.

RUSSIA AND JEWISH TRAVELLERS.

There was a yarn about the other day that your ex-Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, whose work at the Post Office is giving such satisfaction to the Government, had been refused permission to visit Russia by the Russian Government. A variation was that it was the Postmaster-General himself, Mr. Herbert Samuel, who was so refused. But I have now, I believe, got the rights of the story. It all arose out of a misunderstanding. Two years ago a Jewish civil servant, occupying a quite modest post in the Secretary's office in the Post Office, wanted to visit Russia. The Russian Consul refused to give him his passport unless he got a commission to represent a firm or a commercial traveller. This was in strict accordance with the regulations applying to Jews, but the civil servant declined to adopt the humiliating device, although a firm was quite ready to assist him. Shortly after, the deputation from the Russian Duma came to this country. One of the members knew the head of the firm in question and was told what had happened, but either himself misunderstood what he was told or gave a wrong impression to those to whom he repeated the story. The civil servant in the Secretary's office became the Secretary to the Post Office, and as the permanent Secretary and the political leader of the great department both happen to be Hebrews, those who spread the report chose impartially either Sir Matthew Nathan or Mr. Herbert Samuel. The explanation is certainly accurate, but the query remains—if the applicant had been either Sir Matthew or his political chief, would the treatment at the hands of the Russian Consul have been any different?

There is considerable satisfaction in America that passports are to be issued to Russian Jews desiring to revisit their native but hardly well-loved land. But there are kinks in the arrangement. As a matter of fact, Russia is harassing the Jews as much as ever, and the latest proposal is to expel all Jews from the army and charge them, instead of military service, with a special tax. This in spite of the fact that thirty thousand Jews served in the Russo-Japanese war, many of them with conspicuous bravery. And now the parents of young Jews who have emigrated to America are to be charged that tax on their absent sons. If the boys come back they are liable to punishment; if they stay away the old folks at home are crippled with extra taxation. It is surely a refinement of cruelty.

SUEZ CANAL CHARGES.

I hear that after a great deal of pressure had been applied shipowners have succeeded in inducing the Suez Canal directors to grant a reduction in dues of fifty centimes per ton. This is to take effect in January next, when the impost will be 675 francs, a charge still a long way beyond the maximum stipulated in the London Agreement of 1863. Yet, as a similar decrease came into

operation five months ago, it is evident that these responsible are beginning to realise that the growing importance of the Cape route constitutes a danger, while the opening of the waterway across the Isthmus of Panama is likely to divert a good deal of traffic from Suez. At the first meeting of the Imperial Conference the Commonwealth Premier urged strong action by the British Government, and I understand that Sir Edward Grey has been for some time in communication with the directors of the Company on the subject. In this connection, shipping people think it unfair that in transporting their store requirements to the East the Government insist that these must be carried by the Suez route.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

News has come from two Antarctic expeditions. The British expedition to the Pole under Capt. Scott does not now expect to emerge from the snow and ice till the Spring of 1913. Mrs. Scott has just received her last mail from her husband for at least a year. He is well and cheerful and most hopeful of planting the Union Jack at the South Pole. The Scandinavian expedition under Amundsen hopes to get word as to the result by that time. They, too, are in good spirit and are bent on making a sensational report to the "big world" apparently.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT A FREEMASON.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught was daily initiated into Freemasonry last month at a special meeting of the Royal Irish Lodge, No. 16, held at Freemasons' Hall, by the Grand Master, Lord Amphil, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the Grand Master of the Order, Lord Amphil, was assisted by Lord Kensington, P.G.W., the ruling Master of the Lodge; the Earl of Donoughmore, P.G.W.; Lord Bernard, Prov. G.M.; the Dean of Bocking, P.G.; Chaplain, Mr. James St. George, Prov. G.M.; Norfolk; Mr. Robert Gray, P.G.W.; Rev. H. G. Morse, P.G. Chaplain; and Mr. Frank Richardson, P.G.W., Grand Director of Ceremonies.

EDUCATION OF AN ENGINEER.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Engineers in London last month, the Chairman (Mr. F. G. Lloyd), responding, referred to the education of the engineer, and the Institution of Civil Engineers, and said that the subjects to be discussed would be what period of the latter part of the education of a youth at school could be efficiently devoted to training him for one of the great professions. Another point which would be discussed was whether one or two modern languages ought to constitute a part of the education of every engineer. He was of opinion that languages should form part of the education of every engineer. (Hear, hear.) He knew many engineers who could have obtained excellent appointments in South America if they had had a knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese. They had recently started a scheme for affording engineering students' societies to their own. Their idea was that students of some of the large colleges, such as the Crystal Palace Engineering School, the Polytechnic, Queen's College, Belfast College, and several other large institutions should be admitted to the S. E. city at a nominal cost. The students would have the advantages of the practical side of the work.

THE HOLY SEE AND PORTUGAL.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

An Encyclical entitled *Quoniam* has been issued to the Church with the date May 21st. It strongly deplores the anti-religious attempts of the Portuguese Republic—namely, the violent expulsion of the religious orders, the suppression of Church festivals, the religious oath, and of religious instruction in schools, the introduction of divorce, the arbitrary dismissal of the Bishops of Oporto and Beja, and the whole oppressive Law of Separation. The Holy See, the Encyclical says, has been patient and long-suffering in these matters, but now it can keep silence no longer.

The Pope reviews the long series of material and moral oppressions contained in the Law of Separation, which denies even common liberty to the Church and to Catholic citizens. Such a law does not mean separation, but spoliation of material property and tyrannical oppression in spiritual matters. The Church has not only been despoiled of all the means which were indispensable for the maintenance of worship, of the clergy, and of other religious activity, but it has even been forbidden to possess such means in future; for the law even interferes with the freedom of disposing of property by testament. The Ecclesiastical Hierarchy is refused recognition by the law and excluded from any share in the organization of worship, which is entrusted to charitable associations depending entirely upon the civil authority. It is expressly decreed that ecclesiastical associations are to be dissolved, and that the members of these charitable associations and of the parochial corporations which control them. The publication of ecclesiastical ordinances, even in newspapers, is forbidden, without permission from the Government. It is forbidden to expose any religious emblems even upon the fronts of private houses. Rejection and corruption of the clergy are encouraged by promises of pensions to their widows and children.

The law is intended to detach the Portuguese Church from union with Rome and to prevent Rome from having any concern in it. For these reasons the Pope condemns the Portuguese Law of Separation, declaring it void and invalid against the inviolable rights of the Church. He warmly praises the Bishops and clergy of Portugal who have condemned the law and have declared their readiness to suffer for the Church. He exhorts them to keep themselves in concord and union with the Holy See.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 31st ult., left Colombo on the 17th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 23th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Syria* is expected to arrive at Penang on the 20th inst., at 5 a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nore* is expected to arrive at Colombo on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 8.30 p.m. on the 16th inst., and left again at noon on 17th inst. for Shimoda, where she was due to arrive at 7 a.m. on the 18th inst.

The S.N.K. str. *R.M.S. Empress of Japan*, which left here on the 20th ult., arrived at New York on the 16th inst., from Hongkong 27 days and Yokohama 17 days.

The Bank Line str. *Kuerner* sailed from Kobe on the 19th instant a.m. for Yokohama.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

TRANSFER TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking telegraphed on the 29th ult.:

Satisfactory arrangements for the transfer of the Post Office to the Ministry of Communications have been completed and will be telegraphed to-morrow to the foreign press throughout China. Li Chin-fan, recently the Chinese Minister in London, will be the developed service to a remarkable degree of efficiency, will be retained as administrative head with adequate powers. The staff will be given the option of returning to the Customs or remaining in the service, where they will be guaranteed similar treatment as regards pay, retiring allowance, and furlough. Future employees will join on the same conditions as those of the Customs. A sum amounting to about £260,000, which is owed by the Post Office to the Customs, will be repaid, and will probably form the basis of a projected pension fund. The Government's courier service, which is at present under the control of the Ministry of War, with its extensive appropriation, will be amalgamated with the Post Office.

All details have been arranged by Mr. A. von M. Piry, representing the Customs, whose services in safeguarding the interests of the foreign mail are much appreciated—in a friendly manner with Li Chin-fan, the Minister of Communications. No occasion has arisen in which there was need to remind China of her obligations to the French Government.

INCEPTION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Writing on May 3rd Dr. Morrison said:—Created by Imperial Edict only so recently as March 20, 1896, the Post Office was really a child of 1900. Its progress is one of the romances of modern industrial development.

In 1901 there were 176 offices open; in 1910 there were 5,352. In 1901 105,000 articles were dealt with; in 1910 355,000,000 articles were handled. In 1901 126,800 parcels passed through the post; in 1910 this number had increased to 3,766,000, while the growth in every other branch of the service has been in similar proportion.

Provincial barriers are tending to disappear under this administration, for unlike the telegraph service, which is the most costly in the world, with increased charges for every province traversed, the postal service adheres to the principle of uniformity. Its postage rates are the cheapest in the world. Its record of achievement is extraordinary, for the service now extends to the Yellow Sea to Keshgar, from the Amur River to the far-western borders of Toungking, while the establishment of an overland service from Peking to Lhasa is well under way.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

New lines have been opened in Manchuria in the most out-of-the-way districts along the Amur. Koko-nor, on the frontier of Tibet, has an excellent service. From Honan a continuous chain of day and night couriers is now running through Tung Kuan, a town on the Yellow River where three provinces meet, through Shensi and Kansu provinces, past Ching-tu-kuan, the famous barrier on the Great Wall of China, to the capital city of New Dominion, and thence to Kashgar, in Chinese Turkestan. This is the longest courier line in the world. In Lhasa the post-office is in charge of a Chinese named Teng Wei-ping, an excellent organizer, who speaks both French and English. Courier lines now extend from Lhasa to Yungku, on the border of Szechuan, from Gyasa to Shingasa, and from the latter place to the frontier over the 430 miles that lie between Lhasa and Chando.

From Hankow to Chingtu, the capital of Szechuan Province, and to Tachienlu, a distance of more than 1,350 miles, there is now a continuous service of couriers travelling day and night. Hankow letters have reached Chingtu in 12 days. From Tachienlu the courier service is being extended 370 miles west to Balanz, the chief town on the Tibetan Marches, and the residence of the Tibetan Commissioner, whence it will be continued 83 miles further to the Tibetan border, and thence be linked up with the main line of communications with Chando. In Tibet, 357 miles from the frontier. When this is completed in the course of the next few months, there will be direct courier services from the Peking railway to Lhasa. When wireless telegraphy is installed in Tibet, as it shortly will be, few mysteries of this forbidden land will remain to be unveiled.

Through the Yangtze gorges from Ichang to Chungking, postal boats last year made 50 per cent. more voyages than in the previous year. They carried 29,530 bags of mail matter, weighing 960 tons. Six boats were capsized or wrecked, one man was drowned, and only one bag of mail matter was lost. Anyone who has made the journey from Ichang to Chungking by these dangerous rapids will appreciate at its true value the unworthy conduct of the crews, and will understand the official recognition of that "splendid devotion to duty which made such records possible." During the plague in Manchuria the service went on unintermittedly; of 700 couriers carrying letters within the plague area, only one died, and in his case death was due to disregard of instructions. Both along the border of Yunnan, and in the distant province of Kweichow, the service is being extended to the most remote points, in the latter case under an arduous postmaster, Parisse in the service of the Chinese Government.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE STAFF.

Mounted couriers are traversing the Gobi Desert from Kalgan to Urga in seven days, and two days later deliver their mails at Kiakhta. There is a project on foot to establish a motor transport service by this desert route. In Chinese Turkestan new postal routes were opened during the year over a distance of 3,085 miles. New services are being organized in Mongolia. In a journey of investigation, Herr von Drell, one of the employees of the Post Office, rode on relays of horses from Urga to Kalgan via Sairousa, 1,156 miles, in nine days. This is only one of many examples of the enthusiasm with which foreign employees in the Chinese Post Office are working in the interests of the service.

Official recognition is being bestowed more and more on the Post Office, which is to be still further favoured, for an Imperial Edict has recently been issued ordering that mail matter hitherto carried by Chinese Government couriers shall be handed over to the Post Office, the service being more economical, more rapid, and more secure. This transference will give the officials a direct interest in the service and in the maintenance of its efficiency.

THE FUTURE.

What is to be the future of the service? At present the Post Office is a branch of the Maritime Customs, but nominally it is a department of the Ministry of Communications, which was created by the reconstruction Edict of November 6, 1906, to take over the control of railways, telegraphs, steamships, and posts. The present President of the Ministry, Siang Kuan-hui, is universally regarded as the ablest man in China with whom foreigners have to deal at the present time. It is his declared intention as a very early date to assume control

over the postal service, for, as he says, of the four sections of the Ministry three are already organized and under the control of the Ministry, and now the time has come for the posts to be taken over also. In view of this contingency the postal service has been so organized, especially during the last year, that without any friction it can pass over to the Chinese at any moment.

For some time past it has been practically separated from the Customs, although changes in the staff are still subject to the approval of the Inspector-General. It now receives only a special grant from the Chinese Government, but hitherto its maintenance has been a tax upon the appropriation allotted to the Maritime Customs. Without the help of the Customs the postal service could never have been created. The service is now almost self-supporting, but it owes to the Customs service an amount taken from the Customs appropriation of between two and three million taikun tools, and this amount will be repaid to the Customs by the Chinese before the service is taken over.

International arrangements are affected by the transference of the postal service. China has entered into certain obligations with France with regard to its personnel. An exchange of Notes on April 9 and 10, 1893, between the two Governments stipulated that

when the Chinese Government organizes a definite postal service, and places a high functionary at its head, it proposes to call for the help of foreign officers, and declares itself willing to take account of the recommendations of the P. & O. Government in respect to the selection of the staff.

This engagement was made more explicit by an exchange of Notes in October, 1912, between Prince Ching, the President of the Wan-wu-pai, and M. Cambon, the Charge d'Affaires of the French Legation. There is no intention on the part of China to evade this engagement.

M. THEOPHILE PIRY.

China has reason to be well satisfied with the services rendered by the Post Office. There are 120 foreign employees in the service, of 12 different nationalities, who supervise the work of 414 foreign-speaking Chinese higher employees, 1,097 non-foreign-speaking Chinese employees, and 12,665 lower employees, such as carriers and postmen. While Sir Robert Hert was the creator of the service, the administrative head for some years been a Frenchman, M. Theophile Piry, who is not only an able administrator and organizer, but is an accomplished Chinese scholar, the author of a standard Franco-Chinese manual. With admirable impartiality M. Piry has, under the general control of the Inspector-General selected his staff by merit and not by nationality. To him the Post Office largely owes its present efficiency, and it is certain that if the service is taken over by the Ministry of Communications, so far as responsibility rests with him the interests of the foreign employees will not be adversely affected by the transfer.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL.

The Church's long-expected rupture with the Government has now taken place. The Portuguese Prelates have published a Pastoral Letter vigorously attacking the Provisional Government and declaring that the Law is not separation but annexation. The Church, they say, after being despoiled of all its property and authority, is being placed in an abject position under the control of the Government. The violence of the Pastoral Letter has caused a sensation. A Council of Ministers was specially convened, and it was decided to proceed energetically against the Prelates. The Pastoral was signed by the Patriarch of Lisbon, three Archbishops, and seven Bishops.

The despatch of military reinforcements to the North continues, wrote a Lisbon correspondent on May 24th. The official reason now given is that the Government is aware that Monarchist conspirators, with ten thousand mercenaries, are on the Spanish frontier and intend to cross into Portugal on the first opportunity, hoping that the inhabitants of the villages will support their cause. The Government, however, does not expect a revolt, but at the worst nothing more than riots. It is, however, taking all necessary military precautions.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

FRENCH POLICE OFFICER'S REMINISCENCES.

The *Figaro*, in a literary supplement published on the occasion of the monument to Queen Victoria, some interesting reminiscences of her Majesty, communicated by M. Paoli, who was formerly the special police commissary appointed by the French Government to look after Royal visitors to France. M. Paoli describes the sympathetic affability of the late Queen, who, whenever he met her Majesty at Chislehurst, always used to say, with a smiling face, "Always faithful to your post, my dear Paoli."

He then speaks of her love for France, the "Lutiny" of which she seemed to enjoy despite her "rigid education and essentially Lutheran mentality."

Her Majesty, says M. Paoli, did not like her visits to be disturbed by politics. He mentions that at the very time of the Fashoda affair it had been arranged that the venerable Sovereign should go to Nice. As the proposed visit was decried by a section of the Press, her Majesty consulted Mr. Paoli, who made a query into the sentiments of the inhabitants of the Riviera, which resulted in his advising Queen Victoria not to alter her plans. In these counsels he was supported by Lord Salisbury, then Prime Minister, who maintained that it was more indispensable that ever that her Majesty should go to France that year.

The Queen came— a little anxious at first—but was soon reassured on finding that the people showed her the same respect and deference as before.

A few days afterwards the Queen, says M. Paoli, remarked to the Empress Eugenie, with whom she was conversing about the Anglo-French dispute, then in its acutest phase: "If war were to break out between France and England, I should ask God to be so merciful as to let me die first."

M. Paoli gives many interesting details of the Queen's daily life on the Riviera. He mentions, in regard to her reading, that great care was taken to keep from her any publications that might displease or grieve her, and he assigns this as a reason for her "impeccable and candid optimism."

Her kind-heartedness had made the Queen very popular in Nice, and she had to be guarded at every turn from beguiling letter writers who sought to take advantage of her Majesty's goodness. Sometimes, when M. Paoli told her that some person that she was going to help was only a vulgar swindler, she would say, "You see, Paoli, I know I am exploited sometimes, but I would sooner make a mistake by giving than one by not giving." And who knows—this beguiling letter writer has, perhaps, a wife or a child who will benefit indirectly by my charity."

INTIMATIONS

IRRITATING HUMOUR FROM KNEES TO TOES

Suffered Terribly. People Astonished by His Condition. Walking Difficult. Bought Cuticura Ointment, Pills and Soap. In Few Days Improvement Wonderful. Cured Solely by Cuticura Remedies.

"I am most happy to tell of the cure in my son's legs, wrought by the Cuticura Remedies. For four years he has suffered terribly with large irritating and bleeding sores, as large as a penny, from his knees to his toes. His legs have been one mass of sores. He was quite lame, and walking was a great difficulty. Many people remarked on the peculiar way he walked, and on him shown the condition of his legs, were astonished. I have used many kinds of ointment, and had advice from chemists, two doctors and a physician, all of whom only gave me temporary relief. They became worse than ever this spring, and I resolved to have one more try, although I had not much hope of getting them better. I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, with Cuticura Pills and Cuticura Soap, and used as directed. In a few days the improvement was wonderful. The irritation was less severe, and the sores continued improving. After using two boxes of Cuticura Ointment, the cure was effected, solely by the Cuticura Remedies. I only wish I had tried them years ago, for they would have saved a great deal of pain and expense. Those who saw his legs when they were bad are now surprised at the wonderful cure. I shall never fail to recommend the treatment." (Signed) Mrs. G. French, Cornish Hall, East, Finchley, Essex, Eng., Dec. 1, 1906.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 27, Charterhouse St.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Jones & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. S. Co., Calcutta; Hong Kong, Messrs. J. H. & Co., 200, Queen's Rd.; Canton, Messrs. J. H. & Co., 200, Queen's Rd.; Hong Kong, Messrs. J. H. & Co., 200, Queen's Rd.; Hong Kong, Messrs. J. H. & Co., 200, Queen's Rd.

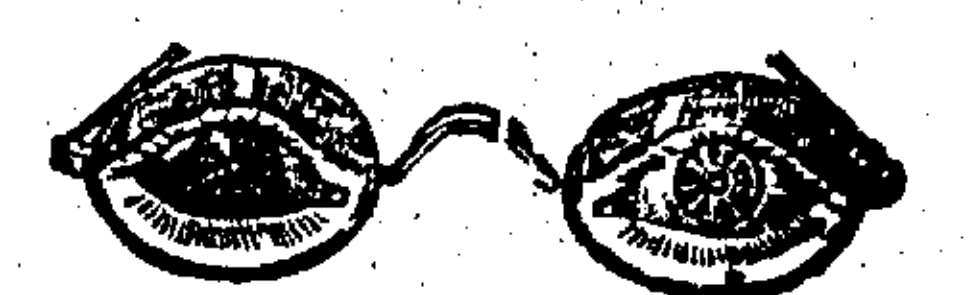
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

ENGLISH, SWISS AND ELGIN

SUPERIOR QUALITY MOVEMENTS

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[256]



WHY GO TO N. LAZARUS FOR YOUR GLASSES?

You will receive Fair Treatment. A Careful and Intelligent Examination. We have a Sound Optical Reason behind every Lens.

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, CORNER OF D'ARQUER ST., HONGKONG. [252]

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

EXTRA COPIES of Daily Press are on Sale daily at the following Stalls:—KOWLOON BOOK STALL, Ferry Wharf Messrs. H. RUTTOON & SONS, Kowloon Store, No. 36, Haiphong Road. Messrs. HUNG CHONG, Haiphong Road Mr. AI YAU, Hongkong Stall, Ferry Wharf

NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter TIME MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: P. Press Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lister's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SOLICITOR, aged 25, seeks employment with responsible firm in the East as Managing Clerk or Assistant. Six years' experience. Magisterial, Criminal and Conveyancing work. Public School. No Capital. References, Salary £250 or equivalent not required. Apply by cable, post or otherwise. "C.C.S." Higham-Ferrers, England. [54]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the interest and responsibility of Messrs. ANDREW HENRIKSEN, ERNST SCHULTZ and SCHULTZ & Co. in the firm of SCHULTZ & Co. has been terminated upon the 1st day of May, 1911, and that Mr. GEORG WILHELM GUSTAV HÄRLING continues the business from that date upon his Sole Account. SCHULTZ & Co. [55]

GET MORE PAY. MAKE MORE MONEY. You ask—HOW?

WRITE us what your present occupation is and just what you would like to be, and what work is most to your liking. We solicit your Confidential Correspondence, and will, on receipt of your enquiry, send you full particulars of our line of business. All Confidential Correspondence is kept strictly private. Please address:— PRACTICAL, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [56]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Consignees' warehouse.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 26th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chaff and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown, and examination of same to be arranged. All Claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 3rd July, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [56]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

The Threatened Siam-Straits.

The Census in Hongkong.

A Common Language for China.

Deciphering the Suez Canal.

The Siam Bean Trade.

"Swallowing" in Europe and Asia.

Random Reflections.

Hongkong News.

Death of Sir Horatius Moly.

Death of an Old Resident.

Canton News.

Congratulatory Celebrations.

The Coronation Celebrations at Shanghai.

China and King George's Coronation.

Railway Coach Building in China.

Canton Bank Notes Question.

The Late Empress Dowager's Fortune.

The Census of Hongkong.

The Use of the Royal Standard.

Local Sport.

Opening of St. Andrew's Church Organ.

Kowloon.

From Kowloon to Kowloon.

Wedding at the Cathedral.

The Straits Shipping Ring.

Railway Agitation in Chungking.

The Opium Campaign in Yunnan.

Policeman Fires at a Supposed Thief.

Y.M.C.A. Buildings for China.

Supreme Court.

New Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamer.

Collision in the Harbour.

The Coronation Celebrations.

Transshipment at Hongkong for the Philippines.

The Diocese of Victoria.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Company Meetings.

China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.

Cement Tile Works, Ltd.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited.

Postal Gambling Raid.

The Kowloon Railway Receipts.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from this Office to addresses sent; including postage, 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription; \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

20, KENNEDY ROAD.

Apply to— SAM WANG & Co., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [562]

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 22nd and 23rd inst. Hongkong, 20th June, 1911. [556]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 22nd and 23rd inst. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [557]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

CORONATION HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 22nd and 23rd inst. By Order, A. R. LOWE, Secretary. [558]

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MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

AUCTION

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of the right to quarry Stone on the following Lots of CROWN LAND around Kowloon Bay, in the New Territories, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a period extending from the 1st day of July, 1911, up to and including the 31st of December, 1913. [549]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No.	Registry No.	Locality	Containing	Upset Annual Rent.
1	1000	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
2	1001	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
3	1002	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
4	1003	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
5	1004	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
6	1005	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
7	1006	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
8	1007	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
9	1008	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100
10	1009	Ngan Tan Kok Quarry	1000	3,100

FUR SALE

HOTEL FOR SALE.

AT Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring. For further Particulars apply to "HOTEL," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [571]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENNIS," 76A, PEAK, SEVEN ROOMS, Large Verandah; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Croquet Lawn, 15 minutes' walk from Tram, 7 minutes by "Kitchshaw." One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [570]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 32, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & Co., LTD., ENGINEERS, & CO., PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [111-112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910. Revised by THE MEMBERS. PRICE - - - \$3. DAILY PRESS OFFICE. Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

ILLUMINATION.

FOR SALE.

CORONATION CANDLES of 63" long—burning for 4 to 4½ hours. Prices without competition. Please send order early to avoid disappointment.

GRACA & CO. PRADDER St. (Hongkong Hotel Building). [544]

A LING & CO..

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [509]

SINGON & Co.

IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. Nos. 33 & 37, KING LOONG STREET (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [555]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY.

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver.

FROM 1893 TO 1909; ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

PRICE: \$1 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

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On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.

Apply— CHATER & MODY, 121 Hongkong, 31st March, 1911.

TO LET.

NO. 9 and 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

FLAT in Blue Buildings, 4, PRAYA EAST. 19, CONDUIT RD. D. GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, PRAYA EAST.

"CREGGAN," 39, THE PEAK. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th floor. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, PRAYA EAST, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, PRAYA EAST. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 10th June, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

TWO OFFICES on 1st Floor of Hotel Mansions. Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [575]

TO BE LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop, Opposite the Post Office. No. 2A, D'AGUILAR STREET (Suitable for Godown, etc.). All of which are at present occupied by VIBRANA CAFE & CO., LTD. For Particulars, Etc. Apply to— YEE SANG FAT, Same Address. Hongkong, 24th February, 1911. [562]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. WOODLANDS VILLA, West, 25, Seymour Road. No. 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE (Shop). The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed. BEACONSFIELD, from 1st June, 1911. No. 57, PRAYA GRANDE, Macao. FOR SALE—TODD CRIST, at Peak, commanding a magnificent view of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to— LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 31st May, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

HOUSE, in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 16th June, 1911. [530]

TO LET.

MOUNTAIN VIEW (at present occupied by E. R. HALDIPAX, Esq.). From 1st May, 1911. 19, MOUNTAIN VIEW. Apply— Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 4th April, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL. FOUR ROOMS on Ground Floor of College Chambers for Offices (2 minutes from Clock Tower). Can be let separately. Rent moderate. GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate. Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1911. [527]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon, from 1st August. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 9th June, 1911. [504]

TO LET.

TO LET—NEAR CLOCK TOWER. SEVERAL CONVENIENTLY SITUATED ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Ground and First Floor. Apply— "REX," Post Office Box 418. Hongkong, 9th May, 1911. [537]

TO LET.

AN OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Apply— A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD. Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [799]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yau-mat, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [543]

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND 16,850,000
Date 15th March, 1911

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Tokyo London Osaka
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New York Shanghai Honolulu
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Amoy Liyang Port Arthur
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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months 3 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months 2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month 1 per cent.

Apply to— TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager. Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [441]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES
AKTEBOLAG,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [822]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"YORCK,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1911. [5]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ,
ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

The Steamer brings Cargo from
Venice ex s.s. "Teba" and "Almisa,"
transhipped at Trieste.

Trieste ex s.s. "Africa," transhipped
at Bombay.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless
notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent to the office of the Undersigned before
Noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 21st inst., at 9.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the
22nd inst. will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDEE, WIELEB & Co.,
Agents,
Princes' Building

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911. [3]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SIMLA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary within
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.,
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Go-
downs for examination by the Consignees and
the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD &
DOUGLAS, at 9 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized. No Claims
will be admitted after the Goods have left the
Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911. [1]

報新外中港香

CHUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press)

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best

Advertising medium among the

Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS

Circulates largely throughout Southern China

Indo-China, etc.

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or Colloquial Chinese.



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"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

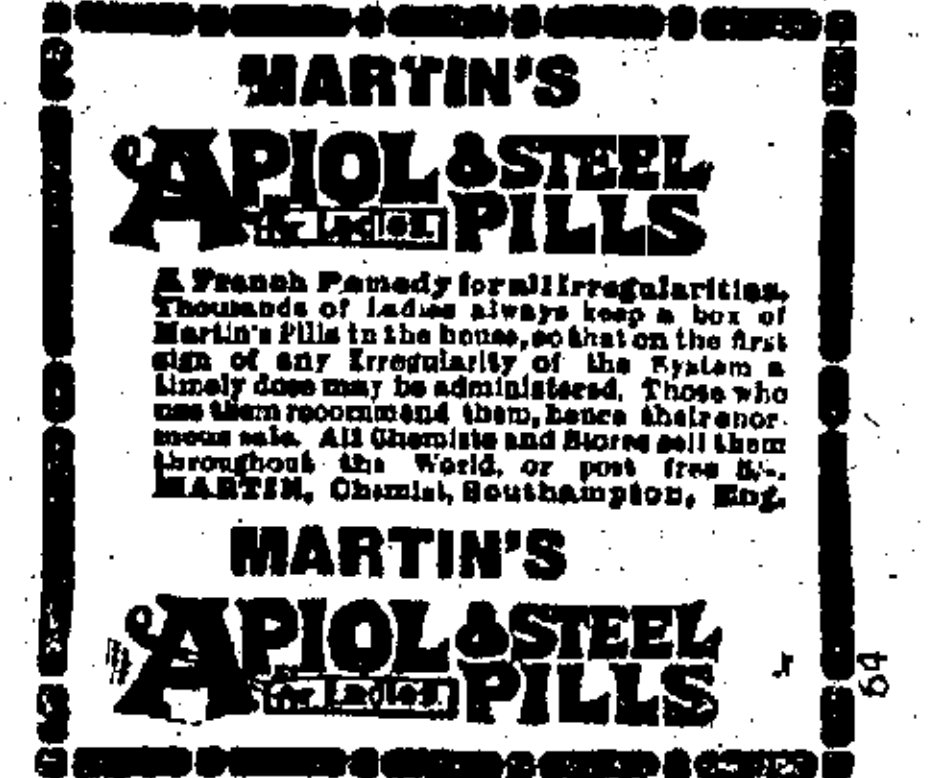
BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]



"THE QUEEN OF
TABLE
WATERS."

Apollinaris
NATURAL
SPARKLING
MINERAL WATER.

GRAND PRIX,
Brussels Exhibition, 1910. [57-3]

清水汽水通士
THIS WONDERFUL SYPHON

Makes Mineral Water instantly at 90
cents a dozen Syphons. Anyone can do it.
Failure is impossible. And you can save
50 per cent. by making your own Mineral
Waters at home with the

"PRANA"

SPARKLET SYPHON,

which lasts a lifetime and

can be purchased from any

Chemist or Store.

PRICE:—\$2 Each.

BULBS at 90 cents per box.

WHOLESALE PRICE:—

SYPHONS per doz. \$16.00 f.o.b.

BULBS per doz. boxes \$8.00 f.o.b.

KWONG SANG HONG, LTD.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

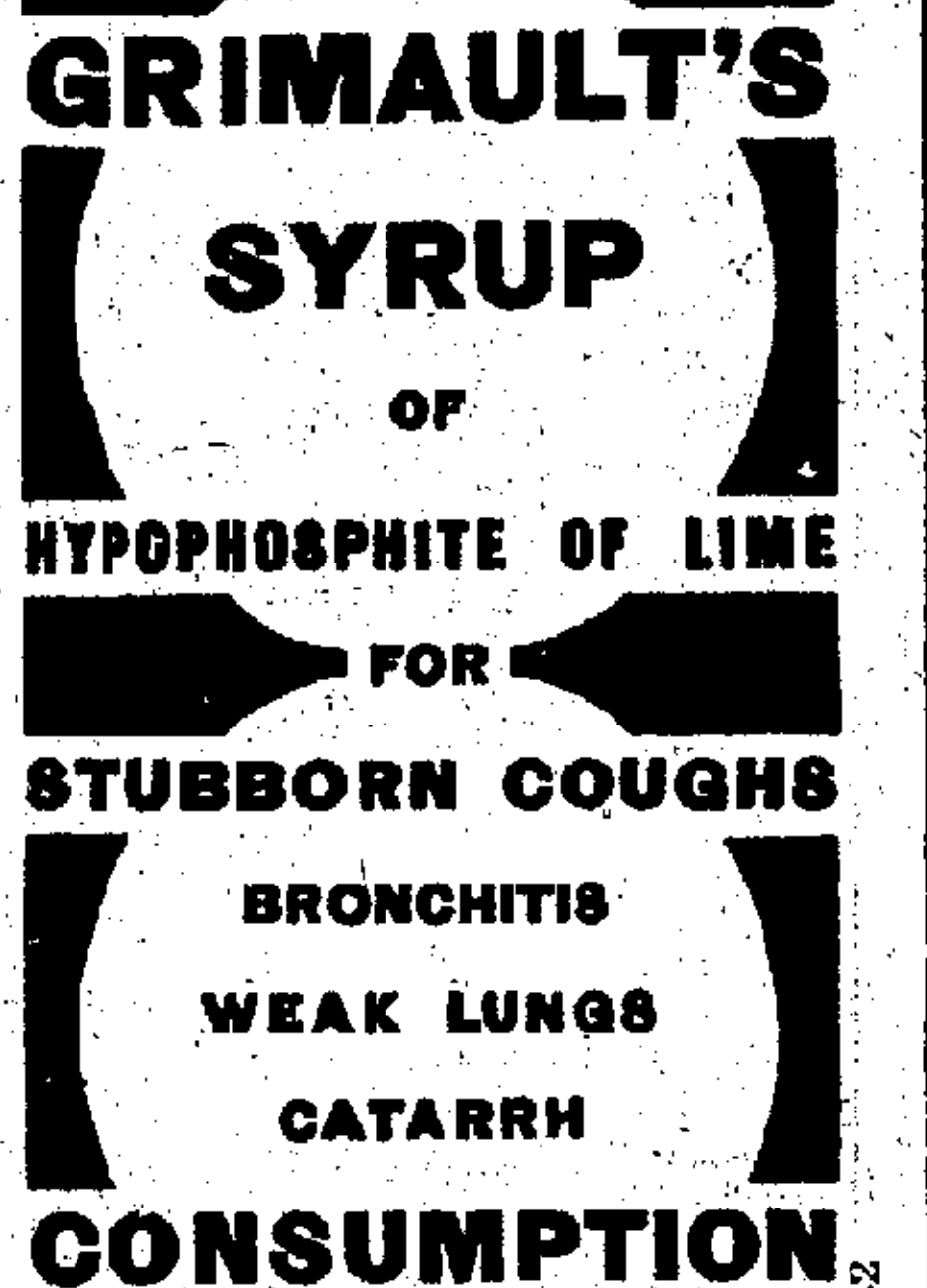
246 & 248, Des Voeux Road, Central,

HONGKONG.

行發總

司公限有行生廣港香

[386]



[153-2]

THE KUALA LUMPUR TRAGEDY.

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

The Singapore papers to hand give very full
accounts of the murder trial at Kuala Lumpur.
The Court was presided over by Mr. Justice
Gerrard Smith, who sat with assessors. We
make the following extracts from the report:—

Dr. Cooper was cross-examined by Mr. Pooley
regarding the wounds on the deceased man.
Witness deduced from the nature of wound
number one that it was inflicted while the head
was in contact with a soft but not too yielding
substance, such as the ground. The other
wounds did not indicate the position of deceased.

Wound number five must have been inflicted
a few seconds before or after death. There was
blood in the stomach, but little in the mouth.

On the mental question, witness said it was
impossible to suffer temporary insanity without
showing signs of it. Witness' definition of
deprivation of reason would certainly include
homicidal impulse.

Mr. Pooley put it to the witness that there
might be temporary deprivation of reason with-
out any prior symptoms.

Witness said there could be.

Dr. Cooper said that a man's shock might
have the same results on the brain as a physical
blow, and therefore the hiatus in the memory
might be one result.

Mr. Pooley: You will never deny that the
effect of a violent woman of a man suddenly
making an indecent assault would be a violent
mental shock?

Witness: Yes.

The Judge: Is that your opinion as a doctor
or as a man of the world?

Witness: As a man of the world.

Dr. Cooper re-examined said:—In the case of
a mental shock resulting in hiatus in the memory,
that hiatus would be accompanied by other
things, such as being anxious of the brain, other
wise fainting, and during anaemia neither mind
or body act.

Mr. Rhodes: During a period of anaemia of the
brain a person could not shoot another?

Witness: A person could not.

Answering his Lordship the witness said that
looking at the accused's tea-gown he opined
that the front tear was compatible both
with a fall and a struggle. It was also possible
that accused in putting down her hand might
catch her gown and tear it. The bruises on
accused's knee and thigh were more compatible
with a fall than a struggle. Had the thigh
bruise been inside it would suggest an attempt-
ed rape.

His Lordship: Would it be possible for the
accused while struggling her hardest with the
deceased to inflict the wounds you have described?

Witness (after a long pause) answered: It
would be very difficult for a woman struggling
her very hardest to inflict any of the wounds
considering the evidence I have heard about
the absence of blood spots on the verandah
and the abrasions from the wounds on the left jaw
burning and charring.

His Lordship: Could a person deprived of
self-control cause all these wounds?

Witness: I think a person deprived of the
power of self-control would probably fire one
shot, then throw the revolver away and next
give signs of acting in a peculiar manner.

His Lordship said the answer was an indirect
one and repeated the question thus: In your
opinion could a person having met with a grave
provocation, and deprived of the power of self-
control, have fired any of these shots?

Witness: Yes. (Dr. Cooper added that that
applied only to self-control as regards reason.)

His Lordship: Don't those shots show there
was aim?

Witness: The person who fired the shots
was fairly cool.

His Lordship: If the deceased had received
any two of those wounds, whichever you care to
specify, on the verandah, could he have walked
away without leaving traces?

Witness: Yes, the wounds on the breast and
in the nape of the neck.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

The case is likely to occupy two more days
at least.

Mr. Pooley outlined the defence, briefly. He
said he would refer the Court to one exception
in the murder section of the criminal code,
that section said that culpable homicide was not
murder if a person was deprived of power of
self-control by grave and sudden provocation
and caused the death of another person by ac-
cident. He agreed with the Public Prosecutor
in saying that the provocation must be more
than slight. If the Court believed the
evidence already given on that point,
he thought they would have no hesita-
tion in saying that the provocation
was most grave, in fact the most serious a lady
could receive at a man's hands. If they
believed that there would be no shadow of doubt
that accused was entitled to acquittal on the
charge of murder. Counsel quoted section 100
of the Penal Code, enumerating the powers of
self-defence, and said that the learned prosecutor
has pointed out that it might be perfectly
lawful for accused to have fired once and even
twice, but the section did not go beyond allowing
the person a right of defence. It was a shield
and not a sword, and permitted of the infliction
of no more injury than was necessary for the
purpose of defence. But Counsel would ask the Court
to find that accused, after and in consequence
of shock, lost all power, not only of self-control
but of knowledge of what she was doing. On
that point there would be medical evidence
showing that accused was an emotional hyster-
ical woman, and that the effect of a shock
might result in the loss of knowledge; loss
of consciousness was not absolutely the same
thing as absolute fainting. Counsel also re-
ferred to Section 184, saying that nothing
was an offence which was done by a person
who at the time was by reason of unsound-
ness of mind incapable of knowing that that
act was an offence. By reason of the de-
privation of power the accused did not know
what she was doing, and nothing said or done
during the period would amount to an offence.

ACCUSED IN THE BOX.

The defendant looked very white and
pathetic when she entered the box. Her hands
were trembling and she answered the questions
in a weak, fearful voice. She gave her name as
Ethel Mabel Proudlock. She knew Steward
for about two years, and was always friendly.
He always behaved like a gentleman. On
April 22nd witness saw Steward at the
Selangor Club, about six o'clock or half-past.
They conversed. She said "Good evening, Mr.
Steward." He replied "Good evening, Mrs.
Steward." They then sat down in a chair, opposite to him.
He said "I have been busy." She said
"You have not been to see us since we
moved." He said he did not know where they
lived. She explained to him and asked him to come to see them. He said "I
will come some night after dinner." She said
"Do, but mind you come before nine, or at any
rate soon after. We retire early." She then
reminded him of a dinner he promised to give
her husband and Mr. Coleman. He said he
would see her husband about it. She then said
good-bye. He did not say what night he would
call. After going home he went walking with
her husband down Brickfield-rd. When they
reached Ambler's house her husband suggested

going in to see the furniture, which was
Proudlock's. She went along the lane
with her husband, and eventually went
in and left her husband. Going home
her husband told her he was dining with Ambler
the following night. They stayed at home that
evening, Saturday. Next day she was not well.
She expected being unwell. After tea her hus-
band suggested they should try the revolver,
and asked her to come and watch him. Her
husband fetched the revolver, which had been
bought on April 18th. On April 23rd she fired
twice and did not see her husband reload. They
returned to the house and her husband handed
the revolver to her, before he got inside the
house. She followed him into the house on the
verandah. Her boy asked her questions about
the revolver. After she answered the boy lifted
the tea things and left the verandah. Then she
heard a noise in the direction of baby's nursery,
a noise of something falling. She pushed the
revolver on the right hand side of the book-
shelf, and rushed to the nursery and found two
cats there. She drove them out and returned
to the verandah, where her husband joined her
and they went to church. Her husband and
she went to the Club. She saw McEwan, but
did not see Steward. Reaching home her hus-
band changed into whites, and she into her tea-
gown. Her husband went off to Ambler's
and she dined alone. After dinner Steward
called. She had not seen him since seeing
him in the Club the previous night, and no
communication had passed. When he came
she was seated on the right hand side of the
table. He greeted her and she returned the
greeting. He said: "Is Mr. Proudlock at
home?" He turned and said something to the
cats, who picked up his riches and left the
porch. Steward asked what time she
expected her husband and she told him between
ten and half-past.

She said if it was anything important
perhaps he would like to go down to
Ambler's. Steward said, "It is nothing
important. I can see him another time."
Mrs. Proudlock asked him to sit. She did
not know where the riches was when the
cats left the porch. She said to Steward
"Won't you keep him, it's raining." He said
"It is not raining very much and it is unpleas-
ant to have him bawling and spitting about,
please." She sat on the chair she was in formerly
and Steward sat in the chair nearest the book
case, slightly to her right. His chair was far
enough away from the bookshelf for one to pass
between them. They talked about the weather
and the flooded river and turned to church
matters. Steward said he had not been to church
for years. Witness proceeded: I laughed
and said "Perhaps you are an agnostic?" My
husband has been reading a book about agnos-
ticism. I will let you see it." I rose. Mr.
Steward rose at the same time and we met
behind the chair, between it and the book-shelf.
He put his right arm round my waist,
drew me to him and kissed me. I asked
him if he were not mad and what he
meant. He did not answer. He put out
the light with his left hand and he let go my
waist and seized me by both arms. (Witness
described the assault and went on.) I stretched
out my hand to switch on the light and in feel-
ing for the switch my hand came in contact
with the revolver. I grasped the revolver. He
seized me by the arms and pulled me in his
direction. I had the revolver in my hand. I
felt myself being forced backwards, he having
one arm round my waist, the other pressing
my shoulder. I felt myself going backwards.
I think I must have fired twice. That is all I
remember. I remember stumbling somewhere,
I don't know where, I think it was on the steps,
but I am not sure. I don't know what happened
after the first shot.

The Judge: Where did you come to
yourself?

Witness: On the verandah near the spare
bed-room. Witness went on to say that she
called the boy but got no answer, and she went
out and called him. Someone else answered,
she supposed it was the cook. She told him to
fetch her husband. She walked about till her
husband came with the Amblers. When
Steward placed his hand on her person she
called out. Steward might not have seen the
revolver. It was very dark. Next morning
she went to Mrs. Brown's house. She did not
remember whether it was before or after
breakfast. She did not remember where she
had breakfast. She went to bed at Mrs. Brown's.
Dr. McGregor called in the evening.

Witness appeared hazy as to this day's
events. She thought she went for a drive.
Dr. McGregor examined her. Witness was
married on April 25th, 1907, and immediately
went home to England. She was in a very
anxious state then. She was very ill going
home. Shortly before her marriage she was
operated on. She returned to this country in
October, 1909, and was well for six months, and
then began to get a return of her old pains and
headaches. Dr. McGregor had treated her for
two years.

Mr. Pooley: Is there any truth in the sug-
gestion that you made an appointment with
Steward to come round that night?

Witness: There is not.

Mr. Pooley: Or at any time?

Witness: I never did.

His Lordship asked if she would like her
cross-examination to be left over till to-morrow
morning. She replied, "Yes, I feel rather
tired."

The Court therefore adjourned.

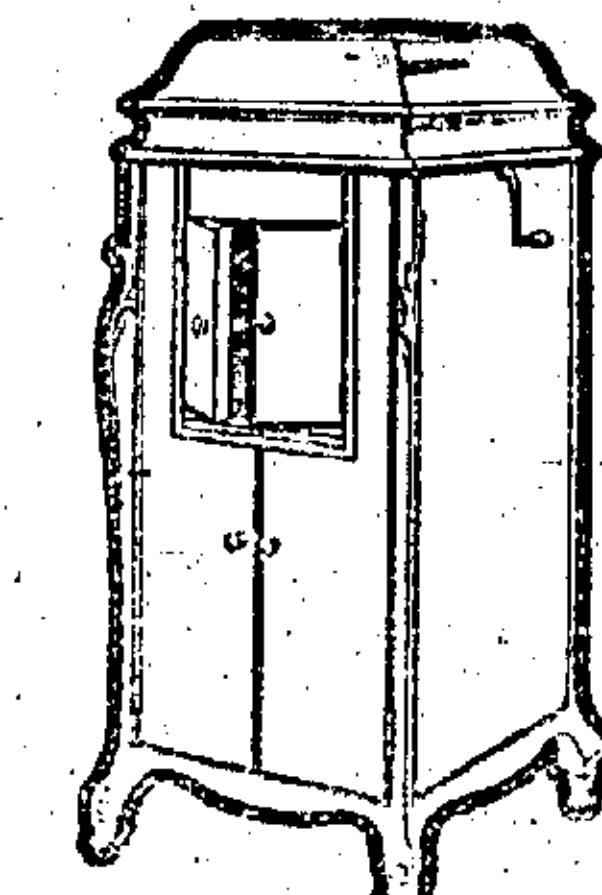
CANADIAN BANKS IN NEW YORK STATE.

PROPOSED EXCLUSION.

Canadian bankers are watching with interest,
and perhaps a little anxiety, the fate of a Bill
which is at present receiving consideration, says
The Times, in the Assembly of the State of
New York. It is asserted that the Bill,
if it were to pass, would prevent Canadian
banks and other foreign corporations from doing
business in New York State at all. The
object of this interesting Bill is, accord-
ing to the official description, to amend
the general corporation law in relation to the
prohibition of banking powers. The Bill
proposes that:—

"No corporation except a corporation formed
under or subject to the banking laws shall by
any implication or construction be deemed to
possess the power of carrying on the business
of discounting bills, notes, or other evidences
of debt, or of receiving deposits, or of buying
and selling bills of exchange, or of receiving
money for transmission, or of transmitting the
same, by draft or otherwise, nor shall any such
corporation issue bills, notes, or other evidences
of debt for circulation as money, nor engage
in any other form of banking; nor shall any
foreign corporation, other than a national
bank, except as authorized by law, exercise
any of the aforesaid powers within this State.
This Act shall take effect immediately."

It is the Canadian bankers who are principally
concerned in this attempt to exclude foreign
institutions from New York State, and they are
discussing the possibility of the Senate rejecting
a Bill which is thought to be a poor acknow-
ledgment of the assistance given by them in the
crisis of 1907.

RECORDS WORTH HEARING
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

Love Light Waltzes
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The Chatter (Xylophone)
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Hornpipe Rag

A Bunch of Nonsense
Please don't tell my wife
Father was out
Foolish Questions
Hello! People
Bonnie March
Pompous Man Thoughts
Arch Wana
Yaller Gul (Laughing Song)
The Silly Cavalier (Merry Widow)
Gay Gassoon (Banjo)
Roll on, Silver Moon (Yodel)
Yankee Prince Selection
Narcissus
King o' Roses from (Dollar Princess)
I hear you calling me
Medley of Irish Jigs
Mikado Selection
Teddy Bear's Picnic
Moon, Dear
Humorous Variations
Never introduce your bloke to your lady friend
Madame Butterfly Selection
The Moon has his eyes on you
"Balance Corners" Lancers
Yolk Fantastic Selection
Serenade (Piano)
Dollar Princess, Medley
Take me up with you, dearie
If you alone were mine (Two Step)

CAN YOU FIND A BETTER OFFER THAN THIS?

1. Government and Municipal Guarantees for the ultimate repayment of principal, at least at par.
2. Possibility of Premiums, the smallest affording ample interest on your outlay, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.
3. Payment of the sum you wish to invest by easy instalments.

PREMIUM BONDS

give you these opportunities.

WHAT ARE THESE BONDS?

They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS.

We sell these bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from £1 to £20.

We are the largest Dealers in the world. Write for Handbook, sent post free.

MELVILLE, GILLY & Co., Bankers,
3, Rue de la Bourse, Paris (France).

245]

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is a healthy habit, for either personal use or
household purposes—and it is not expensive.

Local Dealers sell it. Makers—F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester, England. [477]

"LOOK ALIVE!"

Is one of the many casual every day injunctions wherein lurks much unnoticed wisdom. The man who looks alive is always and everywhere successful. In business it is the "live" man who gets to the top. In society it is the active, graceful, agreeable person who is most successful. In the domestic circle it is the cheerful member who most completely wins and holds our affection. Therefore look alive! If you are suffering from anything which robs you of your healthy alertness attend to the trouble at once and don't wait until a cure is effected. If you suspect that dyspepsia or any disordered state of the stomach, liver, or bowels, is sapping your vitality, it is certain that without delay, you should

TAKE
BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. (26 pills), 1/11 (56 pills) and 2/9 (166 pills).

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BILLIARDS.

GEO. E. ANDERSON, ESQUIRE,

Billiard Table and Cushion Expert to

Messrs. JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd.,

Bombay,

Has arrived at Hongkong on behalf of the above Firm and will be pleased at any time
to demonstrate the advantages of the

INTIMATIONS

MARK THIS.—If every man, when he bought a Typewriter, knew what his Typewriter would be worth "FIVE YEARS AFTER," no man would ever buy anything but a REMINGTON.

SIEMSEN & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

HONGKONG, CANTON AND SOUTH CHINA AND FORMOSA.



[533-2]

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The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

Bureau Mar.

June 16th, 1911.

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Bureau Mar.

June 16th, 1911.

JAPAN'S FLEET.

RUMOURED INCREASE IN HER NAVAL PROGRAMME.

A TART TREATY RESULT.

The Naval Correspondent of the Daily

Telegraph writes:

Recent information has all tended to show

that, contrary to expectation, the Japanese

Government were showing a disposition to

renew the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It has

even been suggested that a tripartite league,

securing the peace of the Pacific, might be

formed. If so, the first indication would prob-

ably be found in a retardation of Japanese

naval construction.

I have information that points, on the other

hand, to an acceleration.

Unfortunately, it would seem that public

opinion, among, at any rate, a section of the

Japanese, and that not ill-informed nor unin-

fluential—regards the Anglo-American negotia-

tions as fraught with sinister motives towards

Japan. The United States, this section of opinion

asserts, has now obtained the consent of Great

Britain to disturb the work of peace in the Far

East. Japan must resist the American

desires, or lose all she possesses.

Japan desires, of the spirit of a new crusade is stirring

against her among the Christian peoples.

I give only the tenor of the information I have

received from Japanese friends.

There is at all times a strong feeling in

Japan against regarding the Anglo-Japanese

Alliance as a justifying factor in Japanese

policy. There is no unanimity whatever

in this attitude. It is felt that, so long

as it exists, the people have a tendency

to rely upon it instead of making provision for

their own safety; that circumstances might arise

in which it would be impossible for Great Britain

to perform her share of its obligations; and

that, in any case, moreover, it would hamper

that swift and decisive action on which the

Japanese have hitherto relied with such good

effect to establish an advantage on the first

outbreak of hostilities.

FEELING AGAINST THE MINISTRY.

Now comes the proposed Treaty of Arbitration

to confirm the view of those who hold this

opinion that on the outbreak of the war which

they consider most probable, the assistance of

Great Britain must not be expected, even if the

Treaty should be signed. The opposition to the

Kato Ministry, always strong, and

particularly hostile to Baron Komura, the

Minister of Foreign Affairs (who negotiated the

Treaty of Commerce), has, therefore, gathered

fresh strength, and the fall of that Ministry is

not unlikely.

TARIFF DETAILS.—It is rumoured that no

fewer than four armoured cruisers and a bat-

tle-ship, of about 23,000 tons apiece, are to be

put in hand by Japan during the current year

and completed in 1914. These, with the Kure

and seven Dreadnought vessels in all, as against

the six which she was generally accredited with

the intention to build, and which were included

in the official programme to be completed by

1917.

"FOR A POWER UNNAMED."

In this respect it is important to notice that

the "Navy League Annual" of 1909-10 Mr.

Satori Kato, who is usually well-informed, as-

serted that there had been accumulated in

secret the Japanese shipbuilding yards suffi-

cient material to build four large armoured

cruisers at that date. If this be so, it

would seem that the armoured cruiser now being

built by Messrs. Vickers represents an accelera-

tion of programme; and, as two of the new

cruisers are to be built in private yards in

Japan, it is not impossible that a further

acceleration may be contemplated. It has also

been stated on trustworthy authority that a

large armoured cruiser has been ordered from

Messrs. Harland and Wolff for some Power

unannounced, which may conceivably be the Japanese

Government. It is pointed out in the new

issue of "Brassey" that the Japanese Govern-

ment have in hand the sum of £20,000,000,

raised during the war, to be devoted to "the

planning and implementing" the new navy.

The information in these descriptions, con-

sisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed

with facts concisely set out, and containing

statistics of the navies of each country and

Port, world alone suffices to fill a large volume.

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sisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed

with facts concisely set out, and containing

statistics of the navies of each country and

Port, world alone suffices to fill a large volume.

The information in these descriptions, con-

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES.

RUBBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, JUNE 19, 1911.

For value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Rubber & Co's Prices, May 10	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:	Malayan Companies	Singapore Rubber & Co's Prices, May 10	Dividends
15/ paid	Alor-Pangau...	1.1.10	100%	fy. paid	Malacca Ordinary...	9.17.3	.....
2/ fy. "	Anglo-Johore...	1.1.10	100%	2/ fy. "	Merlimau...	.....	.....
17/8 "	Anglo-Malay...	1.1.10	100%	10/ "	Morton Syndicate...	1.16.7 1/2	10% 11
1/15 "	Batu Caves...	16.0.0	100%	2/ fy. "	Mount Austin...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Batu Tiga...	6.0.0	10%	10/ "	Narborough Est...	.....	25% 10
2/11 "	Berang Selangor...	.....	.....	2/ fy. "	North Hummock...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Bernam Perak...	.....	6%	10/ "	Padang Jawa...	4/3	.....
1/15 "	Do, Ordinary...	.....	.....	2/ fy. "	Pandian Johore...	2.12.0	325% 10
1/15 "	Bidur...	.....	.....	10/ "	Pataing...	7.11	12 1/2% 10
1/15 "	Bukit Kajang...	2.12.0	11 1/2%	10/ "	Pekoh (Johore)...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Bukit Mertajam...	15.10.0	80%	2/ fy. "	Pencero Est...	.....	10% 10
1/15 "	Bukit Selangor...	6.8.3	7 1/2%	10/ "	Ratanuf...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Castledale...	.....	.....	10/ "	Rembia...	10/- pm	6% 10
1/15 "	Changkat Salak R. and Tin...	4.3	.....	10/ "	Rim...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Cheroh...	.....	.....	10/ "	R. Est. of Krian...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Chioa Rubber...	2.5.0	100%	10/ "	R. Est. of Johore...	12.10.0	50% 10
1/15 "	Cicely Ordinary...	2.5.0	100%	10/ "	Saga...	0.7.6	40% 10
1/15 "	Consol. Malay...	6.15.0	75%	10/ "	Selangor...	2.13.0	375% 10
1/15 "	Danum...	.....	.....	10/ "	Selangor Rubber...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Dennistown...	12/-	30%	10/ "	Sempah...	1.17.6 pm	.....
1/15 "	Edi Selangor...	.....	90%	10/ "	Sendayan...	4.7.3	30% 10
1/15 "	Gan Kee R. Est...	.....	.....	10/ "	Seremban...	3.7.0	3 1/2% 1
1/15 "	Garing (Malacca)...	5.2.6	25%	10/ "	Shelford...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Golden Hope...	5.15.0	40%	10/ "	Shingting (N. S.)...	5/10	12 1/2% 10
1/15 "	Gula-Kalumpang...	4.18.3	50%	10/ "	Singapore Para...	6/10	7 1/2% 10
1/15 "	H. and Lowlands...	14.0.0	25%	10/ "	Straits (Bortum)...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Inch Kenneth...	.....	.....	10/ "	Strathmore R...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Johore Para...	.....	.....	10/ "	Sungei Bahru...	4.17.0	20% 10
1/15 "	Johore R. Lands...	.....	.....	10/ "	Sungei Choh...	12/7 1/2	55% 10
1/15 "	Jong-Landor...	.....	25%	10/ "	Sungei Kapar...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Jugra (Ordinary)...	.....	.....	10/ "	Sungei Kruit...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Jura Estates...	.....	.....	10/ "	Sungei Liang...	4.7.9	10% 10
1/15 "	K'pung Kuantan...	4/2 pm	15%	10/ "	Sungei Way...	6.2.6	30 1/2% 10
1/15 "	Kamuning "A"...	7/-	.....	10/ "	Tanah...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Kapar Para...	8.5.0	65%	10/ "	Third Mile...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Kell...	.....	7 1/2%	10/ "	Tromelby...	.....	10% 10
1/15 "	Kepong...	.....	.....	10/ "	Utd. Sun Betong...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Killingall...	.....	8 1/2%	10/ "	Val d'Or Est...	1.13.7 1/2	75% 10
1/15 "	Klang...	.....	.....	10/ "	Vallambrosa...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Klian-Kell...	.....	.....	10/ "	Trust and Finance Companies.	.....	.....
1/15 "	Kota Tingki...	.....	.....	10/ "	Anglo-Straits R. T...	.....	30% 10
1/15 "	Krota Tampan...	.....	20%	10/ "	Eastern Internat. Trust...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Krubong...	.....	.....	10/ "	Mid-East Invest...	.....	7 1/2% 11
1/15 "	Kuala Lumpur...	7.3.6	75%	10/ "	Rubber Plants, Inves. Trust...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Kuala Lumpur...	.....	.....	10/ "	R. Share Trust...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Kuala Pah...	11/10 1/2	30%	10/ "	Straits M. & Trust...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Kuala Selangor...	4.7.0	12 1/2%	10/ "	India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.	.....	.....
1/15 "	Labu...	3.15.4	10%	10/ "	Anglo-Java...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Lanadron...	1.17.0 pm	.....	10/ "	Asahan (Sumatra)...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Lendu...	.....	.....	10/ "	Bangawan R...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Linggi...	2.8.0	150%	10/ "	Beaufort...	.....	.....
1/15 "	London Asiatic...	13/1 1/2	25%	10/ "	Central Sumatra...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Lumut Est...	17/6	.....	10/ "	Indian Peninsula...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Macintyre Est...	.....	.....	10/ "	Krian...	.....	.....
1/15 "	Malacca 7 1/2% Cum. Participating Pref...	9.8.0	10	10/ "	Langkon...	.....	.....

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Addy, Hongkong Hotel	Yokohama
Katowing	Kobe
Keechoong	Osaka, Yokohama
Kollongtjie	Soerabaya
Kwongkai	Soerabaya
Kwongtong Kwongyong	Kobe
Massey, Hongkong Hotel	St. Petersburg
1511, 5228...	Amoy
2986, 4410...	Shanghai
6410, 7456...	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern, Australasia & China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESS	FROM
Arnold-Stark, Pacific Mail	Chicago
Line Office	Chicago
Dea-ongce-Prince Mahabank	Hanoi
Hailing	Manila
Lavichien 221, Hollywood	Batavia
Lokye	Rangoon
Sands	Macao
Shuncheong	Nandinh
Tungshim o/o Wangtatyuen	
Botham Strand	Port Darwin
Wosing	Borabay
0678 1344 0361 0674	Macao
Yuenelun	Saigon

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA	D'light, 23rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 24th June	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, PALMERO and YOKOHAMA	Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	About 24th June	Freight only.
LONDON and ANTWERP	ARCADIA	About 29th June	Freight only.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE, CEYLON, NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	Capt. A. E. A. Baker	June	Freight only.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SYRIA and YOKOHAMA	Capt. D. C. Gregor, R.N.R.	About 29th June	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 20th June, 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 20th June, 4 P.M.
AMOI and SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 21st June, D'light
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 22nd June, 4 P.M.
WELU, WUWEI and TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 23rd June, 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 24th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 24th June, M'night
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 27th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Yunnan Weekly.
"SUNGKIANG" and "SALU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of "S.S. KAIFONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

RE—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic-Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SINGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:

S.S. HELIAS	20th June
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July
S.S. SILESIA	12th July
S.S. AMBRIA	28th July
S.S. ALESIA	9th Aug.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA	25th Aug.
S.S. SUEVIA	6th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SCANDINAVIA	23rd June
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. SITHONIA	26th June
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SLAVONIA	28th July
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. BRASILIA	9th July
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SPEZIA	6th Aug.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	7th Aug.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 9th June, 1911.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday, 2th June, Noon.
MANILA	"YUNSHANG"	Saturday, 24th June, 2 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, ACALUTTA, POOKSANG	"YUNSHANG"	Monday, 26th June, 2 P.M.
TIENSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Wednesday, 28th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 1st July, 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 Days).

The Steamers "KUSANG," "NAMSANG" and "POOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW, AMOI and FOOCHOW	"HAICHING"	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 11 A.M.
AND RETURN.	"HAIMUN"	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at 1 P.M.
(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).	"HAITAN"	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.

During the Months of July and August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, Noon.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, July 23rd, Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, Aug. 18th, Noon.

† Triple Screws, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 30th June, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO). Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	Tons	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, Noon.
BUYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, Noon.

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,	
TO SAN FRANCISCO	\$ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	" 60-0-0, "
" LONDON	" 71-10-0, "
" VALPARAISO	\$ 125-0-0, Return 6 Months
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense—
TO EUROPEAN PORTS—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call. TO ALL PORTS—Missionaries and their families. (These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only). These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU" and "CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 1/2 knots. Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports. For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to
K. MATSUDA, LOCAL MANAGER, King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration).
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 12th July, at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 9th Aug., at 11 A.M.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,061	TUESDAY, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	"CANADA MARU"	6,065	TUESDAY, 25th July, at 11 A.M.
	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage; Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW and AMOI	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WED'DAY, 21st June, at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW and AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 11th June, at Noon

During the two months of July and August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of—
1ST CLASS \$15.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings
S. HIROI, MANAGER

7721

"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

JUST THE THING FOR A PICNIC

A SMALL CASK OF

O. B.
BEER.

Fresh from the Brewery.

"Just Try It"

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	Tons.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	ATSUTA MARU	9,000	WED'DAY, 21st June, at Daylight
	HITACHI MARU	7,000	WED'DAY, 5th July, at Daylight
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU	7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	TAMBA MARU	7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	KUMANO MARU	6,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU	6,000	THURSDAY, 22nd June, at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI, and KOBE	CEYLON MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 27th June, at Noon
	KUMANO MARU	6,000	TUESDAY, 4th July, at Noon
	COLOMBO MARU	5,000	TUESDAY, 5th July, at Noon

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. ‡ Cargoonly.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information, apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

14-40)

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
Only line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct., at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "MANCHURIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON \$71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Service, U.S. Consular Officials, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Government of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 P.M.

CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 4th August, at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

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STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 26th—Cutchin, Dunbar, Kilian, Maru, Palermo, Pembroke, Tynes, Warrior.

30th—Gl. morpanshire, Helene, Rickmers, Ind. dien, Reigate, Sparta, Baron, Vinto, June 2nd.

—Ellerophon, Bealuch, Bonarig, Devalon, Kabinga, Polna, Potocul, Sazonia, Syria, Ind. andeo, 6th—Cardigan, Liberia, Nippon, Ville de la Ciotat, 9th—Indraoncha, Kungwa, Maru, Prometheus, 13th—Baron, Androsan, Mennon, Montrose, 16th—Austria, Katarina, Nore, Sileto, Suevia, Talamon, Wray Castle.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 16th—Aki Maru.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Dacre Castle reports: Mod. S.W.ly. winds and fine weather.

The British str. Pookang reports: Moderate S.W. monsoon and swell, strong N.E. set up the Coast.

The British str. Hongkee reports: Strong monsoon and moderate sea, from Lat. 12 degrees N. to port.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office, Hongkong, 26th March, 1911.

